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upon the confidence of the people. I was one of those who did not agree with the particular views he took of the Crimean contest, but felt profoundly and never ceased to think what must have been the moral elevation of men who, nurtured all their lives in the temple of popular approval, could at a moment's notice consent to part with the whole of that favor they enjoyed, which opponents might think the very breath of their nostrils. ["Hear, hear."] They accepted undoubted unpopularity, for that war commanded the approval of the people. It was at that time that, although we had known much of Mr. Bright, we learned more. We had known of his great mental gifts, his courage, his consistency, and his splendid eloquence. We had not known how high was the moral tone of those popular leaders, and what splendid examples they could set their contemporaries.

Among other gifts Mr. Bright was delighted to be one of the chief guardians of the purity of the English tongue. ["Hear, hear."] He knew how the character of a nation is associated with its language. He was enabled, as an Englishman profoundly attached to his country, the tongue of the people being to him almost an object of worship, to preserve the purity of the language of Shakespeare and Milton. [Cheers.]

Another circumstance of his career is better known to me than to any other person present. Everybody is aware that office had no attractions for him. But few can be aware what extra efforts were required to induce him to become a servant of the Crown. In the crisis of 1868, when the fate of the Irish Church hung in the balance, it was my duty to propose to Mr. Bright that he become a Minister. I never undertook so difficult a task. From eleven o'clock at night until one o'clock in the morning we steadily debated the subject. It was only at the last moment that he found it possible to set aside the repugnance he felt at doing anything that night, in the eyes of any one, even of the more ignorant class of his countrymen, appear to detract in the slightest degree from that lofty independence of character which I have mentioned, and which never throughout his career was held in doubt. It was a happy lot to unite so many attractive qualities. If I had to dwell upon them alone I should present a dazzling picture to the world. It was a happier lot to teach moral lessons by simplicity, consistency, unflinching courage and constancy of life, thus presenting a combination of qualities that carried us to a higher atmosphere. ["Hear, hear."]

His sympathies were not strong only, but active; *not sympathies awaiting calls to be made upon them, but sympathies of a man seeking objects upon which to bestow the inestimable advantages of eloquence and courage.* Thus it has come about that he is entitled to a higher eulogy than is due to success. Of mere success, indeed, he was a conspicuous example. In intellect he might claim a most distinguished place. But his character lies deeper than intellect, deeper than eloquence, deeper than anything that can be described, or that can be seen upon the surface. The supreme eulogy that is his due is that he elevated political life to the highest point, to a loftier standard than it had ever reached. He has bequeathed to his country a character that can not only be made a subject for admiration and gratitude, but—and I do not exaggerate when I say it—that can become an object of reverential contemplation. In the encomiums that come from every quarter there is not a note of dissonance. I do not know of any statesman of my time who had the

happiness of receiving, on removal from this passing world, the honor of approval at once so enthusiastic, so universal and so unbroken. ["Hear, hear."] Yet none could better dispense with the tributes of the moment, because the triumphs of his life were triumphs recorded in the advance of his country and of its people. His name is indelibly written in the annals of time and on the hearts of the great and overspreading race to which he belonged, whose wide extension he rejoiced to see and whose power and prominence he believed to be full of promise and glory for the best interests of mankind.

JOHN BRIGHT'S OBSEQUIES.

LONDON, March 30. — The funeral of Mr. John Bright took place to-day. Crowds of people lined the route of the procession from "One Ash," Mr. Bright's late residence near Rochdale, to the cemetery. Among those present were Right Hon. Joseph Chamberlain, Sir Wilfrid Lawson, Mr. Jesse Collings, Mr. Arnold Morley, Mr. William Rathbone and Gen. H. Lynedoch Gardiner, C. B., Equerry in Ordinary to Queen Victoria, who represented her Majesty. A number of deputations headed the procession. Fifteen carriages containing mourners followed the hearse. Eight of Mr. Bright's workmen carried the coffin to the hearse and from the hearse to the grave. When the coffin was deposited in the grave the mourners gathered around in silent meditation, according to the custom of the Quakers, to whom Mr. Bright belonged. The Dean of Founders' College afterward delivered an oration. He spoke of Mr. Bright as a man of great simplicity, who did not attribute his talents to his own efforts, but considered them gifts from God. Four wreaths remained on the coffin when it was lowered into the grave. One was sent from Biarritz by Queen Victoria. Attached to it was Her Majesty's autograph. Another was from the Prince and Princess of Wales, with a card bearing the words: "As a mark of respect." The third was from Mr. Bright's work-people, and the fourth from Miss Cobden. Attached to Miss Cobden's wreath was a card inscribed: "In loving memory of my father's best friend."

LORD WOLSELEY ON CONSCRIPTION.

There was no necessity for such a service (conscription). Recruits are obtained with the greatest ease, and there is no reason, therefore, why we should adopt a system repugnant to the feelings of the English people. As a matter of fact, he reminded his audience there was something else to be done in the world than fighting. One of the most distinguished generals in the world, a German, had once said to him that no one could realize the burden which universal service was to Germany except those who really saw it in operation. The manhood of the Fatherland was being driven by it, year by year, to the United States. We had only, remarked Sir Garnet Wolseley, to go to such places as Hamburg to see thousands of able-bodied men leaving the country to escape from "the infernal and cursed burden of universal service." The evil, he affirmed, was felt equally in France; though there the love of country keeps the people at home, in spite of the conscription. The system was, in his opinion, not only a burden on all who are liable to service; it is quite as heavy a burden on the nation at